UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24753
3 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992 and 780 (1992) of 6 October 1992, I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, the second part of the documentation* on war crimes. The third and final part will follow shortly.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i

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* The documentation may be consulted in room S-3520.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/622
S/24754
3 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 69 and 143
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 26 October, a letter from Dobrica Cosic, the President of the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), dated 24 October, was circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/47/577-S/24711).

In paragraph 4 of that letter, President Cosic explicitly refers to the Herzegovina region of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as "the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia". This is a brazen statement of the true aims and territorial pretensions of the leadership of that State, which they so strive to conceal from the world community and international opinion.

We should like hereby to register our vigorous protest against this statement of aggressive intentions towards the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Herzegovina region is an integral part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is so recognized by this body. We regret that the General Assembly is being used as the medium to spread this attempt to legitimize unfounded claims.

Furthermore, the circulation of this letter contravenes Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1, according to which the so-called Yugoslavia is excluded from participation in the work of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

May I ask that this letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 69 and 143, and the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24755
3 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter No. 878 dated 1 November 1992 I have the honour to communicate additional information concerning the situation in Luanda:

According to the BBC Radio broadcast, the Bulgarian Chargé d'affaires in Luanda has been kidnapped. This announcement has been confirmed by the Embassy of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in Sofia. The Ambassador of Zimbabwe and a diplomatic representative of another country were also taken hostages.

The above information has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Reiterating my request to the Security Council to urgently undertake all measures it deems appropriate for securing the safety of the diplomatic missions in Luanda and for assisting in the evacuation of their personnel, I would be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the Council.

(Signed) Slavi PASHOVSKI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Bulgaria
to the United Nations

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24756
3 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letters addressed to you (Nos. 1/10/381, 1/10/391, 1/10/401 and 1/10/416) on 12 October, 19 October, 26 October and 2 November 1992 respectively, I wish to inform you that United States aircraft have recently again dropped heat flares on agricultural areas in northern Iraq. More damage, of the type described in my aforementioned letters, has thus been done to farmers' fields.

My country's Government lodges a strong protest against these practices and requests that you intervene to halt these actions on the part of the United States, which are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and with the most fundamental precepts of international law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24757
3 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 2 November 1992 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning violations in northern Iraq by the coalition countries and the exploitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

In previous letters I described some of the flagrant violations committed in northern Iraq by the so-called coalition countries and their use of the provision of humanitarian assistance as a pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and attempt to undermine its security and stability.

Once again, I bring to your attention a serious development that took place in the context of this open interference. On 23 September 1992, the Turkish information media disseminated a report that Turkish authorities had discovered a shipment of military material on board a French C-160 aircraft carrying what they call humanitarian supplies for Kurds in northern Iraq, while it was being refuelled at Diyarbakir military airfield. The report was corroborated by a statement made by a spokesman for the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the same day, when he said that a non-governmental organization based in the United Kingdom, licensed by the European Council and having obtained clearance from the Security Council Sanctions Committee had been at the bottom of the affair.

This serious incident brings renewed confirmation that the protestations of concern to provide humanitarian assistance to northern Iraq made purely by the coalition countries are fraudulent, inasmuch as arms are being supplied under the cover of humanitarian assistance. The incident represents a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and constitutes interference in its internal affairs, and responsibility for it falls on the parties sending the items in question and on the Sanctions Committee for permitting their shipment in violation of the rules governing its work. Such action on the part of the Committee confronts it with questions concerning its well-known unbending attitude in rejecting many of the requests submitted by countries and firms to be allowed to supply Iraq with food, medicines and basic civilian items. I should like to refer, in this connection, to my letter of 7 August 1992 (S/24392) and to my letter of 20 September 1992, both addressed to the Secretary-General, in which I described cases of many requests concerning urgently needed basic requirements of the Iraqi people being rejected or left pending.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/629
S/24758
4 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 November 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter dated 2 November 1992 from His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Your Excellency, concerning the tragic situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I would appreciate if your would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

The continuation of catastrophe in Bosnia and Herzegovina and massacre and homelessness of thousands of Moslems and other segments of the population in that Republic have caused deep concern and sorrow for the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The policy of "ethnic cleansing" - practised through killing and systematic destruction of Moslem-inhabited regions by the trained regular forces using heavy weaponry and even the Air Force - which has reached its climax by the establishment of death camps, has no precedent in contemporary history, except for the crimes committed by the Nazis during the Second World War. However, this catastrophe occurs at a time when fortunately the world is not witnessing a world war and when the United Nations exists as the guarantor of the rights and security of individuals and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, as well as of international peace and security.

What is promising is the fact that the United Nations has followed the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina since the beginning. The adoption of several resolutions and the dispatch of the personal representative of the Secretary-General to Bosnia and Herzegovina are illustrations of the deep concern of the international community about the unfolding tragic events in that Republic - events which constitute the prima facie examples of violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Not only are human rights massively violated in that Republic on a daily basis, and its territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence as a Member of the United Nations continually disregarded, but also the emerging problem of "forced migrants" poses a serious threat against peace and stability in the Balkans.

The people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran closely follow the measures taken by the United Nations in this regard and expect Your Excellency to employ your good offices to prepare the ground for the implementation of the relevant resolutions. Furthermore, as reflected in the letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the President of the Security Council, it is hoped that in order to put an end to the catastrophe, the Security Council will be convened immediately to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as in the past, continue to take humanitarian measures to help the defenceless people and are ready to offer every effort and cooperation in order to establish peace and security in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ali-Akbar VELAYATI
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/24759
4 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose the statement by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia, concerning Security Council document S/24711.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Statement dated 1 November 1992 by the Ministry of Defence of Croatia concerning Security Council document S/24711

The President of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", Mr. Dobrica Cosic, addressed a letter to the Security Council, in which he repeatedly misrepresented the facts in order to damage the political position of the Republic of Croatia and diminish its reputation in the world community. The letter was circulated as a General Assembly and Security Council document (A/47/577-S/24711), which is in contradiction with Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1, according to which the so-called Yugoslavia is excluded from participation in the work of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. Cosic's letter was written in order to evade any discussion or responsibility for the crimes that have been incessantly committed against the Croatian and Muslim populations in the regions of Bosanska Posavina (Bosanski Brod, Gradacac, Orasje), Jajce, Bihac, Visegrad, Mostar, Maglaj, Zvornik, Travnik and in many other killing fields of innocent civilians throughout the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The only goal of these insinuations is to deceive world public opinion and to gain time for criminal acts that are being committed with undiminished intensity in violation of all declarations and resolutions of international legal institutions.

In connection with the examples mentioned in Mr. Cosic's letter we can reply as follows:

1. The claim that the Croatian army opened fire on eastern Herzegovina (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) during the period of 19 and 20 October 1992 is totally unsubstantiated. During that period, the Croatian army responded to the provocations of the Yugoslav army, which had opened an artillery barrage on Cavtat. We informed the authorized representatives of the European Community and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) about this matter.

2. It is claimed that the Croatian army opened an artillery and rocket barrage during the period of 20 to 23 October 1992 from Kupari, Cavtat and Konavle against Trebinje. This is totally unsubstantiated because the kind of weapons which were available in that zone did not have the range to reach Trebinje.

3. On 22 October, a group of four EC monitors was supposedly detained by the Croatian army and supposedly held in a prison for six hours and maltreated. This information is false - a fact that was confirmed in the EC press conference.

4. It is untrue that the civilian authorities of Dubrovnik cut the water supply pipe to Herceg Novi. It is well known that the Yugoslav army blew up the water pipeline to Cavtat, which continues to Herceg Novi. The engineering units of the Croatian army are speedily working on the repairs to the access pipes to the water supply pipeline, which were also blown up and destroyed. As soon as the necessary repairs are completed, the water supply will be resumed to Cavtat and Herceg Novi.

5. On the day of 24 October 1992, the Croatian army did not open an artillery and rocket barrage from Kupari and Cavtat towards Trebinje and did not conduct any kind of infantry attack from these regions. The village of Zvekovica, which was mentioned by Mr. Cosic as being in eastern Herzegovina and which was supposedly attacked by Croatian forces, is actually in the Republic of Croatia. This village was totally destroyed by Yugoslav army units and Chetniks and the above-mentioned claims are without basis. According to the statements of the Croatian command of the Southern front, on the day mentioned, Chetnik units used sniper fire and anti-aircraft guns (against ground targets) in order to provoke the Croatian army and the population of Konavle and during the whole day it was risky to travel along the transportation routes in that region.

In commenting on these excerpts from the letter of the President of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", we have to express again our condemnation of the distortion of the facts. We would appreciate if all the authorized representatives of UNPROFOR, EC monitors and the legal bodies of the United Nations would continue their noble work and, by submitting prompt and accurate reports, prevent such misinformation. The Republic of Croatia provides daily statements and protests concerning the unprecedented crimes against Croatians and Muslims and the conduct of the Yugoslav army and Chetniks who are carrying out genocide and all kinds of barbaric acts of unrestrained savagery. We would like to see Mr. Cosic's comment on these facts, which have been clearly documented and presented to the Secretary-General by many Member States in accordance with Security Council resolutions 771 and 780 regarding war crimes on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

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Security Council

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S/24760
4 November 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SENEGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the Organization and has the honour to transmit to him herewith, for publication as a document of the Security Council, the statement made by the President of the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Senegal would be grateful to the Secretary-General for a speedy response to this request.

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Annex

Statement by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique at Rome on 4 October 1992

Africa, whose major concern is to see peace and security in all its regions, welcomed with pride and great joy the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique on 4 October 1992 at Rome.

This important document, the result of international solidarity and of goodwill on the part of all segments of Mozambican society offers Mozambicans an opportunity to transcend their political and ideological differences and an ideal framework within which to work together, in unity and brotherhood, to rebuild their great country.

This significant step towards reconciliation in Mozambique should be commended, encouraged and supported because it is the way to salvation for the Mozambican people and also a valuable contribution to the establishment of a lasting climate of peace and security in southern Africa.

In my dual capacity as President of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, I should like to give my full support to these efforts for national reconciliation in Mozambique, to urge all the signatories to the Agreement to persevere on the very responsible course they have chosen and to ask the international community, and the United Nations in particular, to increase their support for this process so as to render it irreversible.

This is also the occasion for me to pay a well-deserved tribute, through the Government and people of Italy, to the international community and to all those who assisted this considerable endeavour.

I ask in particular that all the people of Mozambique, whose dignity and political maturity I should like to emphasize, learn from the lessons of the past and refrain from any action that might jeopardize their wise choice to reconcile and unite with one another in order to promote the economic and social development of their country.

If Africa is to attempt to meet the serious economic and social challenges it faces and regain its true place in the international community, it is absolutely essential that all of its peoples unite within their respective borders, as their cultural and traditional values demand.

It is in this spirit that the Mozambican people must act, and they can surely count on African solidarity and the support of the international community to help their actions succeed.

(Signed) Abdou DIOUF

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24761
5 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Seventy days have elapsed since the London Conference ended. This Conference was heralded by its sponsors as a tremendous benefit to, and a reversal in the tragic fortunes of, the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Exactly the opposite has been the unfortunate outcome.

As a major achievement of the Conference, the Belgrade Government and its allies in Bosnia and Herzegovina (including Karadzic personally) committed to honour certain very basic human rights and to stop or at least reduce aggression. The commitments were unequivocal, unconditional and solemnly signed. They were the basis for the Conference sponsors to induce a plan of negotiations when more resolute action from the sponsors was appropriate and necessary.

- The Conference sponsors heralded a commitment from the Serbians to stop ethnic cleansing. Ethnic cleansing has since been intensified, and the United Nations Special Rapporteur, former Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, has clearly reported that widespread human rights violations have not only continued but have worsened dramatically. Five hundred fifty thousand new Bosnians have been forced from their homes (almost 8,000 for each day since the end of the London Conference). Tens of thousands have been murdered as part of the ethnic cleansing campaign. The Special Rapporteur indicated that "ethnic cleansing does not appear to be the consequence of the war but rather its goal. Their goal, to a large extent, has already been achieved through killings, beatings, rape, destruction of houses and threats". He added that the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina are "virtually threatened with extermination" unless action is taken to save them before winter.

- The Conference sponsors heralded a commitment to close all the Serbian concentration camps. The camps remain open, and their civilian inhabitants suffer through continued starvation, exposure,

disease, torture and systematic murder. Unbelievably, new civilian inmates forcibly taken from their homes are added daily. Meanwhile, as documented by international observers and media, inmates, supposedly on their way to be released or relocated, have been executed by the bus-load.

- The Conference sponsors heralded a commitment by the Belgrade regime and its surrogates to stop all military flights over Bosnia and Herzegovina. Air attacks against our towns have in fact intensified since the London Conference, and today helicopters are more active than ever in conducting rocket and machine-gun attacks, and supply missions. Meanwhile, the Conference sponsors have shown themselves lacking the will to employ enforcement measures.

- The Conference sponsors heralded a unilateral and unconditional Serbian commitment to place their heavy weapons around four cities (Bihac, Gorazde, Jajce and Sarajevo), under United Nations control. These artillery and tanks continue to relentlessly pound our cities. Most ominously, Jajce has been attacked more severely than ever before, and as a direct consequence the civilian population and defenders, having run out of ammunition, were forced to abandon their homes and defensive positions.

- The Conference heralded a Serbian commitment not to use heating, electricity and food as weapons. Our civilian population has suffered extended disruptions of heating gas, electricity and food caused by deliberate Serbian shelling, blockage and disruptions. Foreshadowing a far greater calamity, some civilians have already starved or frozen to death in certain outlying towns.

- The Conference heralded an intensified effort to deliver humanitarian aid and an agreement by Serbians to cooperate and not block delivery. More recently, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international monitors have estimated that up to 400,000 Bosnians will die this winter just from starvation, exposure and disease. Since these estimates were made, relief supplies continue to come in at only a fraction of what is needed and are continually impeded by the Serbians. Most ominously, daily, more of our citizens, like those at Jajce, are made refugees and therefore more vulnerable to hunger, exposure and disease, ultimately placing a higher demand on the already overwhelmed relief supply system.

The latest intensification of the aggression against our citizens has specifically been initiated since the Geneva Conference Co-Chairmen, the Honourable Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, proposed their constitutional framework for Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has unequivocally accepted the principles outlined in this framework. On the other hand, the Serbians have only stepped up their aggression to underscore their opposition to the principles of secular

democracy and tolerance outlined in the framework and, most critically, to pre-empt any negotiated and constitutional arrangement by completing their conquest and ethnic cleansing of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unless urgent steps are taken to stop this aggression, to implement existing Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and to enforce the London Conference commitments, the noble efforts of the Co-Chairmen will become overcome by blatant military force, and the constitutional framework will become irrelevant.

In view of the above, we request that you schedule a formal Security Council meeting with the right of full debate on the matter as soon as practicable.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/633
S/24762
5 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permament Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Implementation Agreement on Observing of Airfields of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 781 (1992).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda item 69.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Implementation agreement on observing of airfields of Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 781 (1992)

With reference to paragraph 7 of the Joint Declaration, signed on 30 September 1992 by Mr. Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Mr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia, to Security Council resolution 781 (1992) and the Agreement reached at Geneva on 10 October 1992 regarding deployment of military observers at the airfields in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the deployment shall be carried out according to the following:

1. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, United Nations observers shall be deployed at the following airfields: Podgorica, Pristina, Kraljevo, Batajnica and Surcin;

2. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia herewith accepts the extension of control to the Nis, Ponkive and Berane airfields, as well as to other airfields for which UNPROFOR might seek access from the General Staff of the Yugoslav Armed Forces;

3. The observers shall be deployed for the purpose of verifying the fact that there are no flights (fixed wing or rotary wing) departing from the territories of the parties which would pass on the territory of the other party, excluding the flights being carried out or authorized by the United Nations, as well as for the purpose of verifying that no flight shall pass to the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina except the flights being carried out by or authorized by the United Nations.

With regard to enabling free operation of the UNPROFOR observers at the airfields in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Armed Forces herewith undertakes the obligation to provide for the following conditions:

- The acceptance of up to five UNPROFOR observers at the above-mentioned airfields;

- Working space (an office) with all necessary furniture and communication installations;

- Food in the existing restaurants at the above-mentioned airfields, with direct payment;

- The access to the airfield flight controls at the above-mentioned airfields and utilization of all data from the airfield flight control files and data which could be obtained through electronic units at the airfield flight control;

- Observation of preparations and performance of the flying missions of the combat air forces at the above-mentioned airfields;

- Insight into the performance of the flights within the complete airspace of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by monitoring the data exposed in the operative room of the District Flight Control Belgrade (at Surcin Airport);

- Necessary number of the liaison officers at each airfield;

- The inspection of all aircraft (fixed wing and rotary wing) flying under the approval of the United Nations to the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina or from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The UNPROFOR observers shall not be permitted to move out of the manoeuvre and flight (operational) areas of the airfields, out of the roads at the airfield, they shall not be allowed into buildings other than their working space, the premises of the airfield and district flight controls, airfield restaurant and possibly airfield dispensary, and it is obligatory that each movement and stay in a certain area shall be in the presence of the Yugoslav Armed Forces liaison officer.

(Signed) General Zivota PANIĆ
Chief of the General Staff
Yugoslav Army

(Signed) Lt. Gen. Satish NAMBIAR
Force Commander
UNPROFOR

31 October 1992

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/634
S/24763
5 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 69
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter by His Excellency Mr. Dobrica Cosic, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, under agenda item 69 entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 November 1992 from the President of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to ask you to devote full and immediate attention to my information, because it regrettably seems to me that the latest aggressive acts of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia are rapidly jeopardizing the consolidation and achievement of peace on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

1. On 3 November 1992, at 3 p.m., a truck and a crane, with two armed members of the Ministry of the Interior of Croatia and an unascertained number of workers from the hamlet of Gornji Kraj, entered the "blue zone" and blocked the road from Kobila to Oštro, north of Cipavica Bay, with three concrete pyramids, weighing some 600 kg each. These barriers prevent passage from Kobila towards Prevlaka, so that a detour must be made through the Croatian zone.

While the barriers were being erected, a United Nations observer patrol from Prevlaka kept warning the Croatian side that that was not allowed, but to no avail. According to the observer patrol leader, the United Nations representatives reacted strongly, warning the Croatian side that such an act constituted a violation of the armistice; he also stated that they had notified their superiors in Zagreb and Geneva of the placing of these barriers. The United Nations representatives expected to get a reply to their report by 10 a.m. today, but have not received one.

2. On 4 November 1992, about 11 a.m., members of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia opened machine-gun fire from an elevation of 824 metres (Pelimovo hill). Some six or seven bursts were fired at the positions of the units of the Army of Yugoslavia, who did not return the fire. A protest was lodged with United Nations representatives with a warning that this was the fifth time that the Croatian side was opening fire at and over our units. United Nations observers immediately went to inspect the site.

At 2.30 p.m., also on 4 November 1992, forces of the Croatian Army launched an infantry attack from the direction of Grude-Dubravka on the Debeli Brijeg border crossing, but the same was thwarted by the forces of the Ministry of the Interior of Montenegro.

Let me assure you that we would like to avoid at all costs being drawn by the Croatian armed forces into a situation where we would have to respond by force, which Croatia resorts to wantonly with no provocation whatsoever, in gross contravention of the provisions of the Agreement on Prevlaka, which we

have fully honoured. Please take our warning to Croatia most seriously, and kindly invest your authority so that Croatia will desist from any similar future action.

Dobrica COSIĆ

Belgrade, 4 November 1992

cc:

- Mr. Cyrus Vance and
  Lord David Owen,
  Co-Chairmen of the Conference
  on Yugoslavia

- Franjo Tudjman, President of
  the Republic of Croatia

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24764
5 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to communicate the following information received from the Bulgarian Embassy in Luanda:

As a result of the recent resumption of hostilities in Luanda, the Bulgarian Embassy there is in the centre of heavy armed activities. It is surrounded and without any communication with the outside world. There is a serious danger for the lives of the personnel, who needs to be evacuated immediately. The Luanda airport being closed, the only possible way for evacuation is by sea.

We have been advised that a number of other diplomatic missions in Luanda are in a similar situation.

At present the Bulgarian Government is taking urgent measures aimed at rescuing the staff of the Bulgarian Embassy, namely trying to locate the nearest Bulgarian vessel and make arrangements for the evacuation of Bulgarian citizens from Luanda.

I have conveyed the above information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I have the honour to request through you that the Security Council urgently undertakes all measures it deems appropriate for securing the safety of the diplomatic missions in Luanda and for assisting in the evacuation of their personnel.

I would appreciate it if this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Slavi PASHOVSKI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24765
5 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letters dated 1 November 1992 (S/24764) and 2 November 1992 (S/24755) concerning the situation in Luanda, I have the honour to communicate the following.

It has been established that the Bulgarian Chargé d'affaires in Luanda has not been kidnapped. A Bulgarian national has been accidentally killed during the fighting.

The premises of the Bulgarian Embassy have suffered serious damages and most of the property, including all motor vehicles, furniture, funds and documentation, have been stolen.

The above information has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I take this opportunity to express the appreciation of the Bulgarian Government for the understanding and cooperation being rendered by a number of friendly Governments in the efforts to find a speedy solution to the situation of Bulgarian nationals in Luanda.

I would be grateful if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Slavi PASHOVSKI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Bulgaria to the United Nations

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly and the Security Council the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia prepared by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992 and Economic and Social Council decision 1992/305 of 18 August 1992.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Grave and massive violations of human rights continue to occur in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The military conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is aimed at achieving "ethnic cleansing", remains a matter of particular and most urgent concern. Consequently, and in accordance with resolution 1992/S-1/1 of the Commission on Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur has decided to prepare the present periodic report in order to draw the attention of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as the Security Council, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and all Governments and concerned international organizations, to the most compelling problems associated with the policy of ethnic cleansing. A more comprehensive report containing the findings to which reference is made in this report and a further analysis of the situation prevailing in the former Yugoslavia will be submitted to the General Assembly at its present session.

2. The Special Rapporteur carried out a second mission to the territory of the former Yugoslavia during the period 12-22 October 1992. a/ The testimony he received confirms that serious and widespread human rights violations continue to occur. The second mission included visits to different areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, including Kosovo, Vojvodina and Sandjak. Special attention was given to prisons and refugee centres. The Special Rapporteur interviewed victims of human rights violations and received material which describes in detail the extent of these violations. The programme of the mission is attached as appendix I to the present report.

3. At the invitation of the Special Rapporteur, the following Special Rapporteurs, Representatives and Experts took part in the mission: Mr. Bacre Ndiaye, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions; Mr. Peter Kooijmans, Special Rapporteur on the question of torture; Mr. Louis Joinet, Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; Mr. Francis Deng, Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons. In this way it was possible during the mission to operate in parallel groups and visit more places of concern. Two medical and forensic experts, Dr. Clyde Snow b/ and Dr. Jack Geiger, also took part in the mission, along with substantive staff from the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, as well as United Nations interpreters.

4. The local authorities permitted the Special Rapporteur to visit freely different places of interest during his mission, with one exception when members of the mission were not allowed entrance to the Serbian-controlled territory in the Bosanski Novi-Prijedor region.

5. As a result of this mission, the Special Rapporteur wishes to emphasize strongly that, since his first visit in August 1992, widespread and serious human rights violations continue to be committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in certain respects, have intensified. These violations are being perpetuated at the very time the parties are entering into commitments at the

negotiating table at Geneva. As a result of those violations, a great number of people are suffering and have lost their lives. Thousands more find their lives threatened and their human dignity violated. Unless immediate action is taken, many of them will not survive the coming winter. As indicated in the first report, the Muslim population are the principal victims and are virtually threatened with extermination.

II. OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE AREAS VISITED

6. The Special Rapporteur shares the view of other observers that the principal objective of the military conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the establishment of ethnically-homogenous regions. Ethnic cleansing does not appear to be the consequences of the war, but rather its goal. That goal, to a large extent, has already been achieved through killings, beatings, rape, destruction of houses and threats. Such practices have intensified in recent weeks and there is less and less resistance on the part of the non-Serbian population, increasing numbers of whom are ready to abandon everything and to flee their homeland. Recent events observed in the region of Prijedor, Doboj and Kotor Varos prove that Serbian leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina are not ready to desist in their plans. The Muslim and Croatian populations, in the territory controlled by Serbian authorities, live under enormous pressure and terror. Hundreds of thousands of people are being forced to leave their homes and to abandon their belongings in order to save their lives.

7. During his mission, the Special Rapporteur learned of two instances of resistance to this policy - both unsuccessful. The inhabitants of the Muslim village of Mahovliani sought to avoid forced displacement by demonstrating their loyalty to the local Serbian authorities, including the surrendering of weapons and the acceptance of military service when called. Despite this, they are under constant attacks by "unknown perpetrators". The inhabitants of Vesici, in the Kotor Varos region, opted for armed resistance. The Special Rapporteur intervened personally with Mr. R. Karadzic, leader of the Serbs of Bosnia, in an effort to prevent the massacre of the estimated 70 families living in Vasici.

8. A very dramatic situation was observed in the region of Travnik, where a great number of displaced Muslims live in extremely difficult conditions. The city of Travnik, with a population of 19,000, has had to accommodate more than 14,000 displaced persons. Many of them told the Special Rapporteur that both local authorities and an "emigration agency" in Banja Luka organized their displacement, and that some of them had paid a fee of up to DM 300 per person to leave for a Muslim-controlled territory. They were driven towards the front line, but were obliged to leave the bus several kilometres before reaching it and to cross the combat zone as best they could. En route they were repeatedly beaten, robbed, subjected to various forms of harassment, and, in some cases, raped or shot.

9. The continued fighting in the region of Travnik is threatening the safety of those persons and is endangering the delivery of humanitarian aid. The Special Rapporteur travelled on what was then the only usable road from Split, on the Croatian coast, to Travnik and Zenica in Central Bosnia, which has become known as the "Salvation Road". This road is extremely narrow, mountainous and dangerous, and will be impassable with the first snow. Those who drive humanitarian convoys along this road deserve admiration and respect.

10. The Special Rapporteur was particularly shocked by the conditions in Trnopolje camp, where persons hoping to flee ethnic cleansing by Serbs have gathered. More than 3,000 people were cramped into three buildings and a few small houses, where they live in unspeakable squalor, sleeping on thin blankets and lice-infested straw, drinking contaminated water and surviving on minimum rations of bread. Some of those persons have remained in this camp for more than four months. The physician accompanying the Special Rapporteur stated that upper respiratory infection was spreading like wildfire. Children and adults were suffering from diarrhoea, presumably from contaminated water and a near-total absence of sanitation. There sre diabetics without insulin, heart patients without digitalis, and persons suffering from hypertension without medication.

11. Trnopolje was described by the local authorities as an open camp. However, conditions in the surrounding areas, where virtually all houses belonging to Muslims and Croats were destroyed, are such that these prisoners could only move at great risk for their lives. Even within the camp they feel threatened by the militia guarding the camp.

12. Similarly appalling conditions are believed to be found also in a number of other smaller centres throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to the medical experts, a public health disaster that will drawf the number of victims of mass executions and of the military conflict is already under way.

13. The majority of the displaced persons can only save their lives by seeking refuge outside the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, Croatia, which already has some 300,000 displaced citizens and 400,000 Bosnians, maintains that it is not in a position to receive more refugees, since the refugee centres and hospitals are overloaded. For that reason, UNPROFOR, which controls much of the border between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, is being forced to limit their entry into the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs). Many displaced Muslims have been turned away at the border and some of those persons who have already crossed it, including those of military age, are being sent back both by UNPROFOR and the Croatian authorities. It is extremely regrettable that UNPROFOR has been forced to violate the principle of <u>non-refoulement</u>. The Special Rapporteur intervened with representatives of the Government of Croatia requesting that they avoid sending refugees eligible for military service back to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

14. Better conditions were found in refugee centres in Croatia and Serbia. The Special Rapporteur also found that displaced persons of Serbian origin are living in Banja Luka in much better conditions. During the meeting with the Special Rapporteur, they reported to have been subjected to various forms of atrocities in their places of origin.

15. During his mission, the Special Rapporteur devoted much attention to the problem of persons detained as a result of the conflict. Serbian prisoners interviewed in Mostar did not complain of ill-treatment on the part of prison staff. However, they complained that they are not permitted to walk in the prison grounds, or see their spouses, who are in the same prison. The Serbian prisoners in Zenica complained that, in the absence of the commander, some of them were beaten by the guards. In Tomislavgrad, an elderly Serbian prisoner showed the Special Rapporteur the bruises left by a severe beating received several days earlier. In those cases, the Special Rapporteur requested the competent authorities to respect fully and guarantee the rights of the detainees. A camp containing approximately 1,000 Muslim prisoners was visited in Batcovic, in north-eastern Bosnia. The prisoners did not complain of ill-treatment and, in general, appeared to be in good health. However, they sleep on straw bedding on the floor of a cavernous unheated stable, where living conditions will become intolerable as the cold weather arrives. The most common complaint of the majority of prisoners in all the prisons and camps that were visited is that they do not know the reason for their detention.

16. During his meeting with Mr. Mate Boban, leader of the Croats of Herzegovina, the Special Rapporteur requested that he keep the commitment to free all prisoners made in previous negotiations at Geneva. Mr. Boban confirmed his willingness to free all detained persons except those accused of war crimes. The Special Rapporteur hopes that all sides will fulfil their obligations in that regard. There appears to be a risk that the notion of war crimes will be interpreted in an arbitrary manner. The Special Rapporteur believes that it would be necessary to ensure the presence of international observers during any legal proceedings.

17. During the visit to Sarajevo, representatives of religious communities, authorities and non-governmental organizations confirmed the option that Sarajevo was a "dying city". The population is desperate. Cases have been reported of people dying in the streets from hunger and exhaustion. They are losing confidence in the effectiveness of international assistance. As in other regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, sacred sites are being attacked. The residence of the Muslim religious leader was hit by a rocket and the constant shelling of the city is terrorizing the population. The delivery of humanitarian aid is extremely difficult. However, only an immediate cease-fire can save the population of Sarajevo, as well as that of other besieged cities, from extermination. The extraordinary commitment of all those involved in humanitarian convoys and airlifts, as well as the soldiers of UNPROFOR, must be noted with gratitude.

18. During his visit to Croatia, and on the basis of the testimony of witnesses from Vukovar, Dr. C. Snow, a forensic anthropologist, located a site near Vukovar which appears to be a mass grave of victims of war crimes. A statement prepared by Dr. Snow is attached as appendix II to the present report. After having received Dr. Snow's report, the Special Rapporteur asked the Commander of UNPROFOR immediately to place the site under surveillance, and requested the Secretary-General to provide permanent protection of the scene through UNPROFOR. Since information has been received of the existence of other mass graves in this and other areas, the Special Rapporteur considers that the Secretary-General should, either directly or through his Representative to the London Conference, warn all the parties to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia of the seriousness of any interference with such graves or other evidence of war crimes.

19. In connection with Security Council resolutions 771 (1992) and 780 (1992), in which the Secretary-General is requested to establish a Commission of Experts to examine and analyse information related to violations of humanitarian law, including war crimes, the Special Rapporteur believes that further investigations concerning the discovery in Vukovar should be carried out within the mandate of this Commission. In particular, there is an urgent need to establish a group of experts on forensic science and anthropology in order to conduct an in-depth examination of this site.

20. The Special Rapporteur considers the current situation in Kosovo to be dangerous. The local Serbian authorities accuse the ethnic Albanian leaders of organizing a boycott against Serbian authorities and institutions. The Albanian leaders, as well as representatives of the Muslim and Catholic communities in Kosovo, provided the Special Rapporteur with evidence of discrimination against ethnic Albanians and human rights violations in Kosovo. Shortly before his visit, police attacked a demonstration, which had been legally authorized, without warning. The Special Rapporteur on the question of torture received evidence of the brutal beating of several people during that incident. Discrimination in education and employment is dramatic. Ethnic Albanians have been almost entirely eliminated from public service, the administration of justice and health care institutions. That discriminatory policy is also reflected in laws and in measures which have been taken with a view to undermining Albanian culture. The continued deterioration of living conditions results in the emigration of the younger population from Kosovo.

21. There is hope that the initiative taken by the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Milan Panic, with a view to establishing a dialogue between Albanians and Serbs in Kosovo, may produce positive results. In a meeting with the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Panic expressed his desire to stop human rights violations and discrimination against Albanians. He also agreed to the suggestion of the Special Rapporteur that the media should not exacerbate tensions in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The approach of Prime Minister Panic is, however, violently rejected by Serbian extremist groups, which are also active in Kosovo. Although the prevailing attitude of

most ethnic Albanian leaders at the present time is prudent and patient, there is also a potential for violence by radical Albanian groups. A large number of Yugoslav troops are stationed in Kosovo. Pristina, the regional capital, has the appearance of a city under martial law.

22. While the Special Rapporteur was in Kosovo, the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons visited Vojvodina. At present the information received indicates that the practices associated with ethnic cleansing are occurring with some regularity, although, thus far, on a much smaller scale than in Bosnia. Non-Serbs in Vojvodina have been purged from many public positions, including the police, the courts and public administration. Some sources give the number of Croats and Hungarians who have fled as 90,000, while the number of refugees who have come to the region has been estimated at 150,000. Hungarians, Croatians, Slovaks, Slovenes, Ukrainians and other minorities fear that the refugees may be settled permanently, confiscating the property of other ethnic groups and weakening their political and cultural autonomy. The economic difficulties posed by the influx of refugees, aggravated by the effects of the economic embargo and poor harvests, contribute to resentment against the largely Serbian refugee population. In general, the situation is tense and there appears to be a tangible risk of a substantial increase in violence during the winter months.

23. During the mission, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions visited Sandjak. It was found that the region, which is inhabited by a Muslim and Serbian population, is a potential place of conflict. Despite the apparent atmosphere of tolerance in Novi Pazar, the capital of the region, some incidents against members of the Muslim community have been reported. In the region bordering Bosnia and Herzegovina, classical methods of ethnic cleansing are employed. Houses pertaining to Muslims have been burned and mosques destroyed by terrorist attacks in the cities of Pljevlja, Prijepolje and Priboj. The presence of various military and paramilitary groups in the area, owing to the proximity of the conflict in Bosnia, has increased the sense of insecurity afflicting the Muslim population. An estimated 70,000 Muslims are reported to have left the region since the beginning of the conflict. While many Muslims and Serbs continue to live together peacefully in Sandjak, and while the local authorities also show signs of tolerance, an outburst of violence due to the attitudes of the military, the authorities of the Republic of Serbia or certain political leaders cannot be ruled out.

24. During this mission, the Special Rapporteur had numerous meetings with leaders of Islam, the Catholic and Orthodox Churches and the Jewish community. Those meetings confirmed his conviction that, despite appearances, the present conflict is not a religious one. The Special Rapporteur believes that the religious communities can and should play an important role in overcoming the mutual hatred and in creating conditions for future coexistence. Consequently, the Special Rapporteur has proposed that the highest authorities of all the religious communities call for a common day of prayer for human dignity, human rights and peace. He is convinced that such an initiative would serve all the peoples of the region.

III. CONCLUSIONS

25. The Special Rapporteur reconfirms his recommendations as formulated in the first report. He would like, in the present report, to draw attention to the most urgent problems, which require prompt action.

(a) The war-torn situation in which tens of thousands of people have found themselves requires emergency action by the international community. Safe havens abroad must be found for those whose lives are in acute danger (such as persons detained in camps or trapped in places like Trnopolje). The argument that providing refuge for such people is to conform to the policy of ethnic cleansing cannot override the imperative of saving their lives. Priority must be given to the protection of the right to life. Thus far, European countries have agreed to provide refuge to only a small percentage of those whose lives are at stake. In order to ensure that providing refuge will not contribute to ethnic cleansing, it is essential to reaffirm and provide lasting protection for the right to return. The Special Rapporteur once again appeals to Governments to take urgent steps and to international public opinion to support those efforts. In that regard it is essential that prompt and adequate responses be given to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in their efforts to find solutions for these most serious situations;

(b) A large number of displaced persons would not have to seek refuge abroad if their security could be guaranteed and if they could be provided with both sufficient food supplies and adequate medical care. In this context the concept of security zones within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be actively pursued. The Special Rapporteur urges Governments to bring pressure to bear on all parties to the conflict with a view to respecting the safety of the civilian population;

(c) Given the dramatic nature of the current situation, the Special Rapporteur calls for an increase in humanitarian assistance to all persons in the affected areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urges Governments to provide UNHCR with additional support;

(d) The Special Rapporteur also considers that the efforts aimed at opening humanitarian relief corridors to all besieged areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina should be given priority attention.

Notes

a/ For the report of the first mission, see A/47/418-S/24516.

b/ For the statement by Dr. Clyde Snow, see appendix II below.

APPENDIX I

Programme of the second visit of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (12-22 October 1992)

Monday, 12 October 1992

Arrival at Zagreb.

Meetings of the Special Rapporteur with the President of Croatia.

Meetings with UNPROFOR, UNHCR and ICRC.

Meetings with human rights and opposition groups.

Tuesday, 13 October 1992

Visit of the Special Rapporteur to Split.

Meetings with representatives of UNHCR and ECMM.

Visit to Mostar military prison.

Meeting in Grude with Mr. Mate Boban.

Visit to a refugee centre in Posusje.

* * *

Visit of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to a refugee centre in Karlovac, Croatia.

Meetings with UNHCR.

Meetings with former detainees.

Wednesday, 14 October 1992

Visit to Tomislavgrad.

Meetings with Serbian detainees.

Visit to Travnik (via Salvation Road).

Meetings with the Mayor and other local authorities.

Visit to a refugee centre.

Meeting with the Mufti of Travnik.

* * *

Visit of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to a refugee centre in Varazdin, Croatia.

Thursday, 15 October 1992

Visit to Zenica prison to meet with Serbian detainees.

Friday, 16 October 1992

Arrival at Belgrade.

Meetings of the Special Rapporteur with the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Meetings with the Federal Minister of Human Rights and Minorities and the Federal Minister of Justice.

Meetings with the Chief of staff of JNA.

Meetings with the Deputy Patriarch and other dignitaries of the Orthodox Church.

Meetings with human rights and opposition groups.

* * *

Meetings of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons with UNHCR and ICRC, and with human rights and opposition groups.

Saturday, 17 October 1992

Visit of the Special Rapporteur and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture to Pristina, Kosovo.

Meetings of the Special Rapporteurs with CSCE observers and UNHCR.

Meetings with the Pristina District executive and local authorities.

Meetings with Albanian political and community organizations.

Visit of the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture to the prison of Pristina.

* * *

Visit of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to Novi Pazar, Sandjak.

Meetings with local authorities and representatives of non-governmental organizations in Novi Pazar.

Meetings with leaders of Muslim and Orthodox communities.

Meetings with leaders of the Sandjak Democratic Alliance.

* * *

Visit of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons to Batcovic and Bijeljina.

Meetings with local authorities.

Visit to Batcovic detention camp.

Visit to the local Red Cross and interviews with refugees.

* * *

Visit of Dr. Snow to Vukovar (until Monday, 19 October 1992).

Sunday, 18 October 1992

Meetings of the Special Rapporteur with the Muslim religious leader, the Catholic Bishop and the representatives of the Albanian Pen Club in Pristina.

* * *

Meetings of the Special Rapporteur on question of torture with Albanian witnesses of human rights violations in Pristina.

* * *

Visit of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons to Vojvodina.

Meetings with the Mayor of Sabotica, local authorities, and minority groups in Subotica.

Meetings with CSCE representatives.

Visit to a refugee centre in Backa Topola and meetings with the local Red Cross.

Monday, 19 October 1992

Meetings of the Special Rapporteur in Zagreb with the Catholic Auxiliary Bishop.

Meetings with the Minister without Portfolio competent for media questions and the Minister of the Interior.

Meetings with the Roundtable with Croatian journalists.

* * *

Visit of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons to Vukovar.

* * *

Visit of the Chairman on the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention with UNPROFOR officials in Zagreb.

Tuesday, 20 October 1992

Visit of the Special Rapporteur and the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons to Banja Luka and Trnopolje.

Meetings with ICRC and UNHCR officials in Banja Luka.

Visit to Trnopolje camp (Muslim and Croats).

Visit to a Serbian refugee centre in Banja Luka.

* * *

Visit of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture to a refugee centre in Zagreb.

* * *

Meeting of the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention with UNPROFOR officials in Zagreb.

* * *

Meeting of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons with the Director of the Croatian Office for Refugees and Displaced Persons.

Wednesday, 21 October 1992

Visit of the Special Rapporteur and the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons to Sarajevo.

Meetings of the Special Rapporteur with members of the Presidency and Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Meetings with Muslim and Catholic leaders, members of the Jewish community and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

* * *

Visit of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture to Dvor (UNPAs-North) and meeting with UNPROFOR officials.

* * *

Visit of the Chairman of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to UNPAs-South and meeting with UNPROFOR officials.

Thursday, 22 October 1992

Meetings with the UNPROFOR Force Commander in Zagreb and the UNPROFOR Deputy Head of Mission.

Meetings with Cardinal Kuharic.

The Special Rapporteur held a press conference.

Return to Geneva.

APPENDIX II

Statement by Dr. Clyde Snow

During the course of the mission, members of the delegation met with UNPROFOR Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL), who provided information on several mass graves in the Vukovar area, some of which contain victims of atrocities. On 18 and 19 October 1992, Dr. Clyde Snow, in his capacity as forensic expert, inspected a site located in an isolated wooded area about 2 km south-east of the farming village of Ovcara, near Vukovar. Scattered on the surface of a 10 x 30 m area of disturbed earth were the remains of young adult males bearing skeletal signs of perimortem trauma. In the opinion of the expert, those skeletons appear to be eroding out of a mass grave, which may contain many more bodies.

That discovery is significant because it appears to confirm witness evidence bearing on the disappearance of about 175 patients from the Vukovar Hospital during the evacuation of Croatian patients from that facility on 20 November 1991. At that time, the hospital held several hundred civilian and military patients - both Serb and Croat - most of whom had been wounded in the heavy fighting in and around Vukovar during the preceding months. When the hospital was occupied by Serbian forces in mid-November, both sides agreed that the 420 Croatian patients should be evacuated to Croatian-held territory. According to that plan, the evacuation was to be monitored by representatives of the European Community Monitoring Mission and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Most of the patients - primarily women, children and the elderly - arrived safely in Croatia.

According to statements made by witnesses, however, the lightly wounded civilian and military males were separated from the rest and boarded on Yugoslav National Army (JNA) buses near the hospital. The buses, each containing about 60 prisoners and two JNA guards, were driven to the JNA barracks in Vukovar at about 11 a.m. At 1400 the buses proceeded to Ovcara, where the captured were transferred to a large building used as a garage for farm equipment and vehicles. While moving from the buses to the buildings, they were beaten with a variety of blunt instruments by JNA soldiers and Serbian paramilitaries. The beatings continued for several hours inside the building. At least two men were beaten to death.

It was further reported that, at about 1800, the prisoners were divided into groups of about 20 men. One by one, each group was loaded onto a truck and driven away. At intervals of about 15 to 20 minutes, this truck returned empty and another group was loaded onto it. According to testimony collected, the truck left the building and turned onto a paved road to Grabovo, a village about 3 km south-east of Ovcara. A few minutes later, the truck made a left turn onto a dirt road, which ran between a cultivated field on the left and a heavily timbered area on the right.

From the given estimates of time and distance between the building where prisoners were being held and from the description of the roads used, only one location fits the description: the dirt road turning off the main road at 1.1 km south-east of the Ovcara complex. That road runs north-east, between a cultivated field on the left and a heavily wooded ravine on the right. The area where the skeletons were discovered is located at the head of that ravine, at 0.8 km from where the field road turns off the main road.

After the discovery was made, UNPROFOR authorities took immediate action to ensure round-the-clock security of the scene until a proper medico-legal investigation of the site can be conducted by an international team of forensic experts.

The mission has also received information concerning the possible existence of mass graves in other areas, and further investigations will be carried out in the future.